



PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea
British taxes led to greater cooperation among colonies.

PLACES

Williamsburg, Virginia
New York City, New York
Boston, Massachusetts

PEOPLE

King George III
Patrick Henry
Samuel Adams
Mercy Otis Warren

VOCABULARY

Parliament
Stamp Act
repeat
Sons of Liberty
Townshend Acts
tariff
boycott
Daughters of Liberty

Trouble over Taxes

You Are There

George Grenville has a hard job. As prime minister of Great Britain in 1765, Grenville knows that his country needs money. Britain faces huge debts as a result of the French and Indian War. The high cost of keeping thousands of British soldiers in North America to protect the colonies is making things worse. How, Grenville wonders, can Britain raise more money? His solution will set off years of bitter protest and help spark the American Revolution.

► George Grenville was Britain's prime minister, or leader of the government.



Cause and Effect As you read, look for the causes for British taxes and the effects they had on the colonies.

Britain Taxes the Colonies

George Grenville's solution seemed simple—tax the American colonists. According to Grenville's plan, money raised from taxing the colonists would be used to help pay the costs of defending the colonies.

Britain's King George III supported the idea of taxing the colonists. So did many members of Parliament [PAHR loh ment], Britain's law-making assembly. To them the tax seemed fair. The American colonists benefited from the protection of British soldiers. So, the British thought the colonists should help pay the army's costs.

To achieve this goal, Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. This law placed a tax on printed materials in the colonies, such as

legal documents, newspapers, and even playing cards. When the colonists bought these items, they had to buy a stamp and put it on the item to show they had paid the tax.

When news of the Stamp Act reached the colonies, many colonists reacted with anger. By 1765 the American colonies already had a long tradition of self-government. Since they never voted for Parliament, colonists complained, Parliament had no right to tax them. This idea led to a popular protest cry:

"No taxation without representation!"

More and more people throughout the colonies decided that they did not want to pay British taxes.

REVIEW Why did British leaders decide to tax the colonists? Ⓐ Cause and Effect

► King George III (left) and members of Parliament (below) supported new laws to tax the colonists.

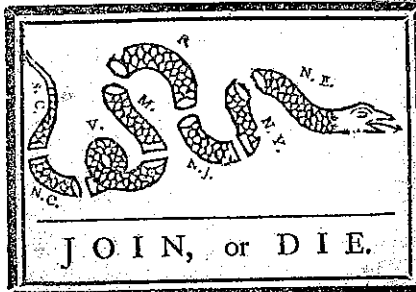


Colonists Protest

A young Virginia lawyer named Patrick Henry was one of the first to speak out against the Stamp Act. In Williamsburg, Virginia, Henry made a fiery speech before the House of Burgesses, the colony's legislature. Henry warned King George III that Britain had no right to tax the people of Virginia. As you will read in *Citizen Heroes*, Henry became famous for his brave speeches in defense of colonists' rights.

Henry's words inspired other colonists to protest the new tax. In October 1765 leaders from nine colonies held a meeting in New York City called the Stamp Act Congress. Here, colonial leaders urged Parliament to repeal or cancel the Stamp Act. Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina summed up the feeling of cooperation that was growing in the colonies:

"There ought to be no more New England men, no New Yorkers...but all of us Americans."



► A cartoon by Benjamin Franklin (above) urged colonies to unite during the French and Indian War, but it also expressed colonial feelings about the Stamp Act. An engraving (right) showed protesters punishing tax stamp agents.

The colonies were beginning to unite against British taxes. Samuel Adams of Massachusetts soon became an important leader. Adams had failed at several businesses, but there was one thing he did very well—inspire other people to take action. A friend once said of Adams that "he eats little, drinks little, sleeps little, thinks much." In 1765 Samuel Adams was thinking about how to protest the Stamp Act.

REVIEW How did the colonists respond to the Stamp Act? ⓐ Cause and Effect



Sons of Liberty

Adams organized the Sons of Liberty, a group that led protests against the new tax. Soon Sons of Liberty groups were started in towns throughout the colonies. Their members burned stamps and threatened stamp agents—the people who were hired to collect the stamp taxes. In some towns stamp agents were attacked or had their homes destroyed. In



► The Stamp Act required that stamps like this be placed on all printed materials.

Boston, Samuel Adams and other Sons of Liberty members created a life-sized puppet of the local stamp agent and hung it from a tree.

They pinned a sign on the puppet: "What greater joy did New England see, than a stamp man hanging on a tree."

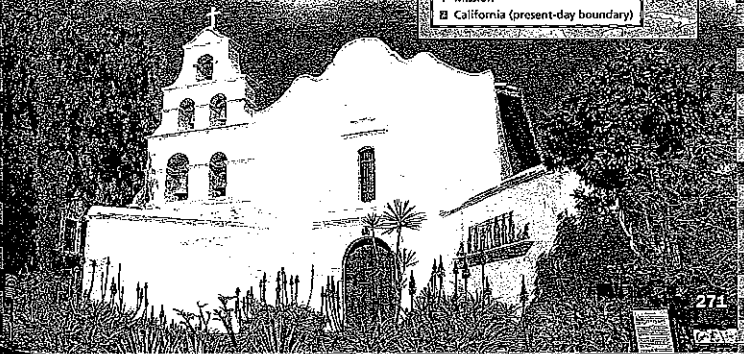
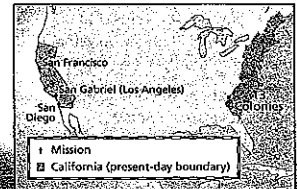
The goal was to scare stamp agents, and it worked. By the time the Stamp Act officially went into effect, there was not an agent in the colonies who dared try to sell the stamps.

REVIEW What effect did the Sons of Liberty have on the Stamp Act? ⓐ Cause and Effect



Spain's California Missions

At the Same Time as Britain clashed with colonists over taxes on the east coast of what is now the United States, Spain was establishing its first settlements on the west coast. Under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra, San Diego was founded in 1769. By 1776, missions at San Francisco and near Los Angeles were among the growing number of Spanish settlements along the California coast.



The Townshend Acts

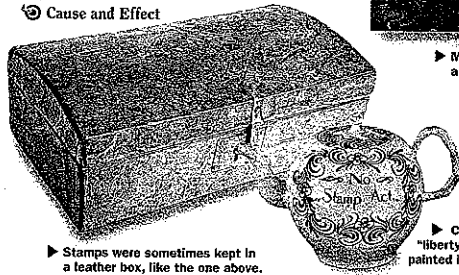
Leaders in Britain saw that it would be nearly impossible to collect any money from the stamp tax. Parliament voted to repeal the Stamp Act in 1766. This news was celebrated with parades and fireworks in the colonies. But Britain still needed money. And King George III insisted that Britain had the right to tax the colonies, no matter what Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams said.

Charles Townshend (TOUN zend) agreed with the king. As treasurer of the British government, Townshend called for a new tax. In 1767 Parliament passed the Townshend Acts. These laws placed a tariff—a tax on imported goods—on paper, wool, tea, and other goods that the colonies imported from Britain. British leaders hoped that colonists would agree to pay these tariffs. They had another goal as well—to show the colonies who was in charge.

The Townshend Acts caused new protests in the colonies. From New Hampshire to Georgia, colonists decided to boycott British imports. A boycott is a refusal to buy goods. Many colonists would rather do without British products than pay the new taxes.

REVIEW What caused British leaders to pass the Townshend Acts?

☞ Cause and Effect



► Stamps were sometimes kept in a leather box, like the one above.

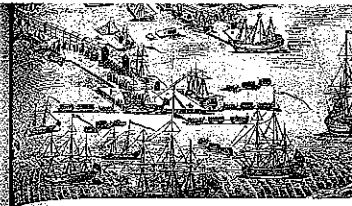
Women Join the Boycott

In Boston, writer Mercy Otis Warren encouraged people to stop buying imported goods such as tea and wool. "We'll quit the useless vanities [expensive items] of life," she wrote. Rather than buying British tea, colonial women began making their own "liberty tea" out of berries and herbs. New groups called the Daughters of Liberty formed in the colonies. To help the boycott, Daughters of Liberty began weaving cloth that could be used instead of British wool.



► Mercy Otis Warren urged a boycott of British goods.

► Colonists might have served "liberty tea" from this teapot, painted in protest of the Stamp Act.



► British warships landed troops in Boston in 1768.

The boycott was hurting British businesses. The British government decided to take stronger action. In 1768 British warships arrived in Boston Harbor. British leaders hoped this show of force would convince colonists to stop protesting. Benjamin Franklin was in London at this time. He warned the British government that British

soldiers and warships would only increase tensions in the colonies and lead to more violence. He was right.

REVIEW What caused the British to send warships to Boston? ☞ Cause and Effect

Summarize the Lesson

1765 After the French and Indian War, Parliament passed the Stamp Act to help raise money.

1766 Parliament repealed the Stamp Act after bitter protest in the colonies.

1767 Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, causing colonists to boycott British products.

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. ☞ Cause and Effect On a separate sheet of paper, fill in the missing causes of the major events from this lesson.

Cause	Effect
Britain needed more money.	Stamp Act passed
	Stamp Act repealed
	Townshend Acts passed

2. What was the Stamp Act?

3. Who were the Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty?

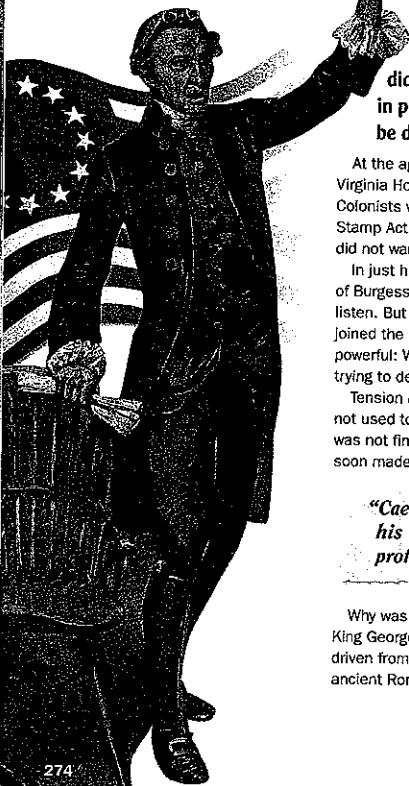
4. How did the British taxes lead to greater cooperation among the colonies?

5. Critical Thinking: Evaluate Were the colonists' protests successful? Explain your answer.

Link to Writing

Write a Speech Suppose you are a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765. Write a speech persuading people to oppose or support the Stamp Act.

Fighting with Words



Do your honest opinions sometimes make people angry? Patrick Henry's did. He was not afraid to speak his mind in public, even when he knew it could be dangerous.

At the age of 28, Patrick Henry was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. The year was 1765. Colonists were now discussing how to respond to the Stamp Act. Many Burgesses opposed the tax, but they did not want to seem disloyal to the king.

In just his second week as a member of the House of Burgesses, Henry was expected to sit quietly and listen. But this was not his style. He stood up and joined the debate. His argument was simple and powerful: With this tax, the British government was trying to destroy the colonists' freedom.

Tension rose as Henry spoke. The Burgesses were not used to hearing such bold language. But Henry was not finished. He ended with a statement that soon made him famous:

"Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III may profit by their example."

Why was this so shocking? Henry was comparing King George III to rulers from the past who had been driven from power. Caesar had been a leader of ancient Rome. He was killed by a man named Brutus.

Charles I had been the king of England. He was driven from power by Oliver Cromwell. And now Patrick Henry was comparing King George to Caesar and King Charles. Henry was saying that King George himself could be in danger, if he was not careful.

The room erupted with cries of "Treason! Treason!" Treason is the betrayal of one's country. The punishment for treason was hanging. But Henry stood by his words because he believed them to be true. He shouted his response to the charge of treason:

"If this be treason, make the most of it!"

Patrick Henry, like other leaders of the American Revolution, had the courage to stand up and say what he believed, even when he knew that powerful people would disagree. Courageous citizens ever since have continued to speak out for what they believe. As you will read in the coming chapters, this type of honesty has often led to important changes in our nation.

Honesty in Action

Link to Current Events Research the story of a person or group of people speaking out today. What is this person's view? How can people express honest differences of opinion?



1770
Boston
Massacre1773
Boston
Tea Party1774
First Continental
Congress

PREVIEW

Focus on the Main Idea
Events in Boston brought Britain and the colonies closer to war.

PLACES

Boston, Massachusetts
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Richmond, Virginia

PEOPLE

Crispus Attucks
John Adams
Paul Revere
Thomas Gage
George Washington

VOCABULARY

Boston Massacre
Committee of Correspondence
Tea Act
Boston Tea Party
Intolerable Acts
Patriots
Loyalists
First Continental Congress
militia
minutemen

The Colonists Rebel

You Are There

It is the night of March 5, 1770. The streets of Boston are covered with newly-fallen snow. Despite the cold, many people are out walking. Edward Garrick is among the Bostonians yelling insults at Hugh White, a British soldier on duty.

White loses his temper and hits Garrick in the head with the butt of his musket. Garrick's friends run over and begin shouting at White, calling him "bloodyback!" and "lobster!"—insults based on the red uniforms worn by British soldiers. The crowd of colonists surrounding White grows quickly. White calls for help and a group of soldiers, their muskets loaded, join White in the street. Colonists pelt the soldiers with snowballs, icicles, and oyster shells. Tempers rise. And then the unexpected happens. The British fire their weapons into the angry crowd.



Cause and Effect As you read, look for events in Boston and their effects on the relationship between the colonies and Britain.

The Boston Massacre

Tensions had been rising in Boston since the British soldiers first arrived in 1768. Fist fights between soldiers and colonists were a common sight in the streets. So on the night of March 5, 1770, the city was ready to explode. When angry colonists surrounded Hugh White and his fellow soldiers, the soldiers panicked. They fired into the crowd, killing five people.

The event became known as the Boston Massacre. A massacre is the killing of many people who cannot defend themselves.

► Crispus Attucks (above) was one of the victims of the Boston Massacre.



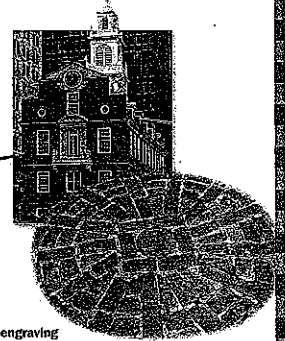
One of the victims was Crispus Attucks. Born into slavery, Attucks escaped slavery at age 27 and began working as a sailor. On the night of the shooting, he had led a group of sailors to the scene of the protest.

The British soldiers were put on trial for murder in Boston. They were defended in court by John Adams, a cousin of Samuel Adams. Like Samuel, John Adams opposed British taxes and did not like having British soldiers in Boston. Still, he felt the soldiers deserved a fair trial. The court ruled that the soldiers were not guilty of murder.

REVIEW What caused British soldiers to fire at the colonists? ☞ Cause and Effect

The Boston Massacre

In the center of Boston, you can find a patch of cobblestones near the Old State House. They have been preserved in memory of Crispus Attucks and the other protesters who were killed at this spot—the site of the Boston Massacre.



► An engraving (left) shows the Boston Massacre with the Old State House in the background. The building (above) still stands today.

The Committees of Correspondence

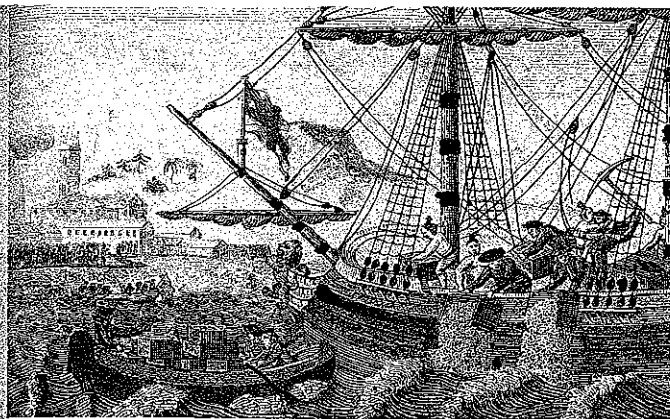
On the same day as the Boston Massacre, Parliament voted to repeal the Townshend Acts. The colonial boycott was hurting British businesses. So Parliament cancelled all the taxes but one. They kept the tax on tea.

British leaders knew they would not collect much money from the tea tax. Their goal was to show the colonists that they still had the right to tax the colonies.

Samuel Adams kept busy working on a new problem. He felt it took too long for news to travel from one colony to another. If the colonies were going to work together in the future, they would need a faster way to share news.

Adams formed a Committee of Correspondence in Boston in 1772. Soon Committees of Correspondence were formed in towns all over the colonies. Members of these committees corresponded, or wrote to each other, about local events. The letters were delivered by "express riders" on fast horses. One rider was a silversmith named Paul Revere. He could make the trip from Boston to New York and back in about a week. Look at the map below to see the time it took for the express riders to deliver messages.

REVIEW What problem led Samuel Adams to create a Committee of Correspondence? Main Idea and Details



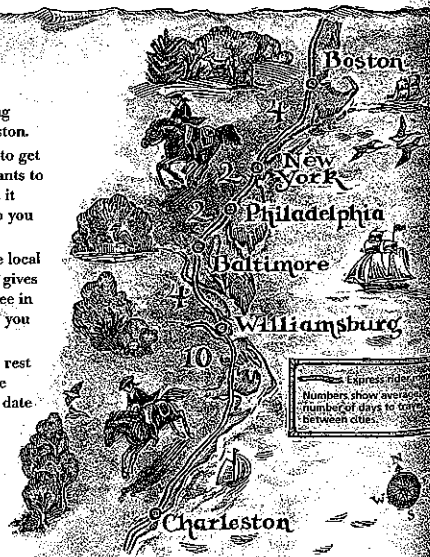
This painting shows disguised Sons of Liberty dumping tea into Boston Harbor. This event came to be known as the Boston Tea Party.

Map Adventure

Express Riders, 1770s

You are an express rider delivering messages from Sam Adams in Boston.

1. Adams asks you to leave today to get a message to Charleston. He wants to know by what date you can get it there. It is now May 2. What do you tell him?
2. When you reach Baltimore, the local Committee of Correspondence gives you a message for the committee in Williamsburg. By what date do you deliver this message?
3. After reaching Charleston, you rest for 2 days before beginning the return trip to Boston. By what date do you return home?



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The Boston Tea Party

In 1773, Committees of Correspondence began writing about the Tea Act, a new law passed by Parliament. The Tea Act said that one British company—the East India Company—would be the only company allowed to sell tea to the colonies. If you owned a store in the colonies, you would have to buy your tea from the East India Company. And you would still have to pay the tea tax.

The Tea Act had two goals. The first goal was to help the struggling East India Company. The second goal was to get the colonists to pay taxes to Britain. So far the colonists had refused to pay British taxes. They were not about to start. They also did not like the idea of being forced to buy tea from one company. Colonists declared that ships bringing British tea to the colonies would not be allowed to unload in any colonial port.

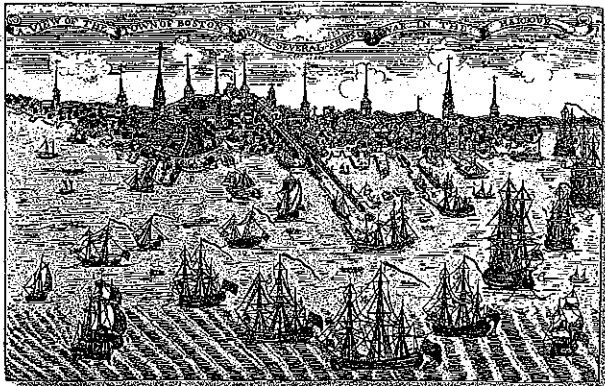
In late 1773, three ships carrying British tea sailed into Boston Harbor. On the night of December 16, members of the Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Mohawks. They rowed out to the British ships shouting "Boston Harbor a teapot tonight!" They boarded the ships, chopped open the chests of tea with axes, and dumped the tea into the harbor. This became known as the Boston Tea Party. Soon colonists were singing a new song:

"Rally Mohawks! Bring out your axes and tell King George, we'll pay no taxes!"

When news of the Boston Tea Party reached London, British leaders were furious. King George III and Parliament believed that Boston must be punished.

REVIEW Why did Parliament pass the Tea Act? Main Idea and Details

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► After the Boston Tea Party, British ships closed the port of Boston.

Britain Punishes Boston

Britain punished the people of Boston severely for the Boston Tea Party. The punishment included the following actions:

- The British soldiers who had been removed from Boston after the Boston Massacre were now sent back. Colonists were ordered to feed and house the soldiers.
- The colony of Massachusetts was put under the control of a British general named Thomas Gage.
- The port of Boston was closed. No ships would be allowed to come or go until the people of Boston paid for the tea they had destroyed.

Colonists began calling these new laws the *Intolerable Acts*. The closing of Boston's port hurt the city badly. Boston's economy depended on trade, and

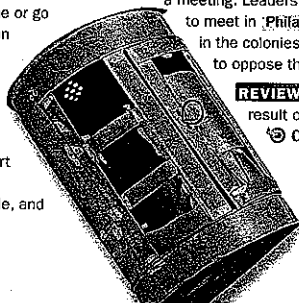
soon many people were out of work. Other colonies began helping Boston by sending food, supplies, and money.

The Intolerable Acts had another effect. They forced many colonists to take sides in the conflict between Boston and Britain. Colonists who opposed British rule were known as *Patriots*. Colonists who remained loyal to King George and the British government were known as *Loyalists*.

At the same time, Committees of Correspondence began spreading the idea of a meeting. Leaders from 12 colonies agreed to meet in *Philadelphia*, the largest city in the colonies. They would discuss how to oppose the Intolerable Acts.

REVIEW What happened as a result of the Boston Tea Party?
 Ⓐ Cause and Effect

► Patriots used lanterns like this one to send messages.



The Continental Congress

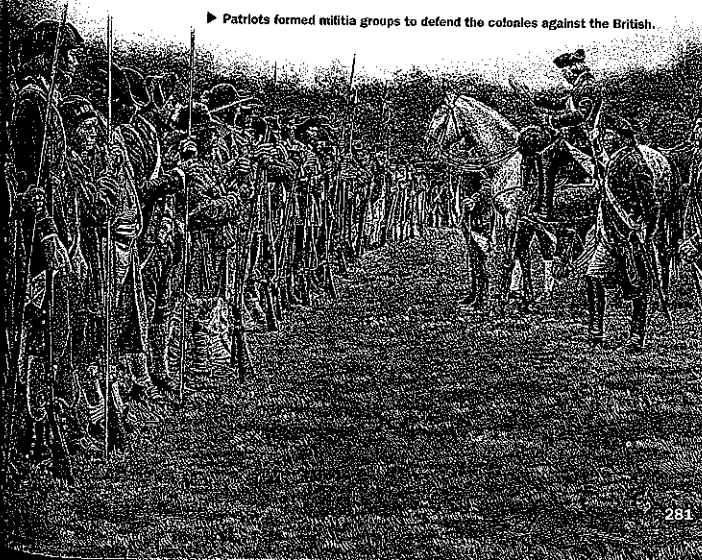
In September 1774 representatives from every colony except Georgia met at the *First Continental Congress* in Philadelphia. One man who represented Virginia at the meeting was *George Washington*. Washington was a wealthy farmer and a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. As you read in Chapter 7, he had fought with the British during the French and Indian War. Now he was ready to fight against the British, if necessary. He made a promise:

"I will raise one thousand men...and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston."

At the First Continental Congress, Washington and his fellow Patriots voted to stop all trade with Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed. They also agreed that each colony should begin training *militias*, or volunteer armies. The colonial leaders agreed to meet again in one year if the situation had not improved. At this point, however, most colonists hoped that their dispute with Britain could be settled peacefully.

Patriot leaders went home and began organizing militias. Some militia groups called themselves *minutemen* because they could be ready at a minute's notice to fight for their colony.

REVIEW What decisions did Patriot leaders make at the First Continental Congress?
 Main Idea and Details



► Patriots formed militia groups to defend the colonies against the British.

Liberty or Death

In March 1775 Patrick Henry made the most famous speech of his career. Speaking in a church in Richmond, Virginia, Henry warned Virginia's militias to prepare for battle. War with Britain was coming, he said, and he was ready for it. He ended with these bold words:

"I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

British leaders were not about to back down. Like Patrick Henry, King George was ready to fight. He told Parliament that "blows must decide" how the conflict between Britain and the colonies would be settled.

Patrick Henry and King George could agree on one thing—a war was about to begin.

REVIEW Why did Patrick Henry believe Virginia's militias should be prepared? Draw Conclusions

Summarize the Lesson

1770 In the Boston Massacre, British soldiers fired at a group of colonists, killing five.

1773 Disguised as Mohawks colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act.

1774 Colonial leaders met at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia to decide how to oppose the Intolerable Acts.

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Check Facts and Main Ideas

1. Cause and Effect On a separate sheet of paper, fill in the missing effects.

Cause	Effect
Tensions rose between soldiers and colonists in Boston.	
Committees of Correspondence were formed.	
Parliament passed the Tea Act.	
The First Continental Congress was held.	

- What was the goal of the Committees of Correspondence?
- What were the Intolerable Acts?
- What events in Boston helped bring Britain and the colonies closer to war?
- Critical Thinking: Decision-Making** If you had been a colonist in 1773, would you have been a Patriot or a Loyalist? Explain your choice. Use the decision-making steps on page H5.

Link to Mathematics

Determine Number of Days Paul Revere once impressed his friends by riding from Boston to Philadelphia and back in 11 days. Look at the map on page 278. What is the number of days that trip took, on average? How many fewer days did the trip take Revere?

George Washington

1732–1799

George Washington was chosen to command the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. As a young man, he learned the skills that later helped him to become a strong military leader. When he was 16 he began working as a surveyor, mapping the mountains of western Virginia. His first night in the woods was memorable. He wrote in his journal:

"I...went into the bed, as they called it, when to my surprise I found it to be nothing but a little straw matted together...with double its weight of vermin such as lice, fleas, etc."

Surveying was difficult and tiring, but Washington seemed made for it. At 16 he was already an expert horseman. And he was very strong, standing well over six feet tall, with broad shoulders and powerful arms. According to friends he was nearly impossible to beat in wrestling.

Washington worked as a surveyor for three years. The experience was valuable for the lessons it taught him about hard work, commitment, and leadership under challenging conditions. Thirty years later General George Washington would draw on these lessons while leading his fellow colonists to victory in the American Revolution.

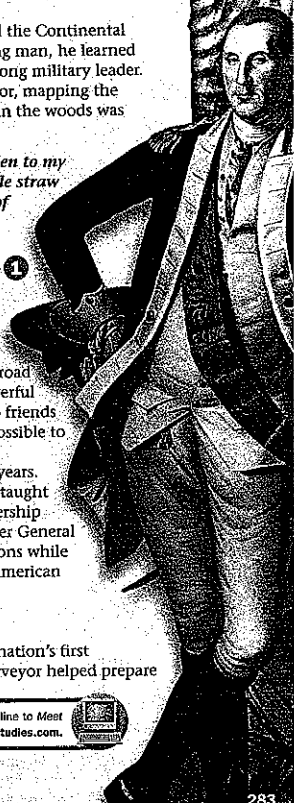
Learn from Biographies

In 1789, George Washington was elected our nation's first President. How do you think his work as a surveyor helped prepare him for this job?

For more information, go online to Meet the People at www.sfsocialstudies.com.

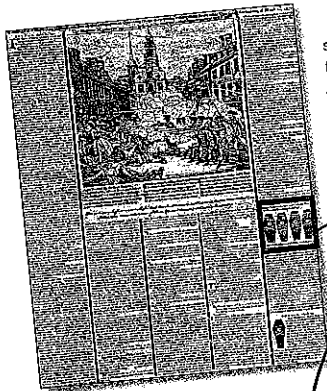


This set of Washington's false teeth was carved from walrus or hippopotamus teeth.

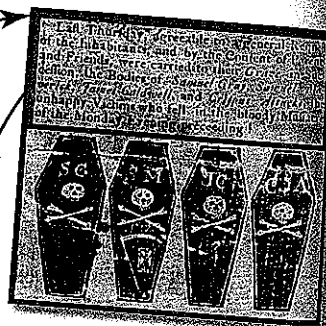


Use Primary Sources

What? Primary sources are eyewitness accounts, or observations, of history. They are made by people who participated in the events being described. Primary sources can be letters, diaries, documents, speeches, interviews, and even photographs, paintings, and newspapers.

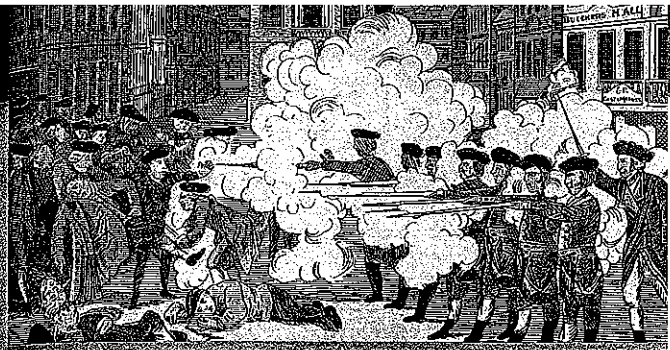


The primary source, published in 1770, shows an original etching and an account from the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*. It is an article about the Boston Massacre and the funeral of four of the Patriots who died in it.



Last Thursday, agreeable to a general request of the inhabitants, and by the consent of parents and friends, were carried to their grave in succession, the bodies of Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks, the unhappy victims who fell in the bloody massacre of Monday evening preceding!

agreeable to: due to
in succession: one after the other
Monday evening preceding: the Monday evening before last Thursday



Pictures can also be primary sources. This primary source is a famous engraving made by Paul Revere shortly after the Boston Massacre. It is in the newspaper article from the *Gazette and Country Journal*.

Why? Primary sources can give you a firsthand idea about how people lived and how they felt about important events of their time. This newspaper article will help you understand how some people of Boston, in 1770, viewed a major historical event.

How? To use primary sources you study the source, determine the subject matter, and consider the viewpoint.

To study this source, read the excerpt enlarged at the far right of page 284. Notice that sometimes a letter very similar to an f occurs in place of a regular s. In the first line, for example, the word *Laft* is actually *Last* and *Thursday* is *Thursday*. This was the style of writing in the British colonies in the 1770s.

To determine the subject matter, figure out the main idea of the primary source. If you had trouble reading the paragraph, read the version in modern spelling at the bottom of the page. Some of the terms are shown in bold and defined for you.

Consider the language in a primary source to give you clues about the writer's point of view. In this excerpt, the writer uses phrases such as "unhappy victims" and "bloody massacre." These terms tell you that the author feels sympathy for the men who were killed and is angry at the British. A pro-British writer would probably describe this event very differently.

Think and Apply

- 1 Who were the four victims named in the excerpt?
- 2 Do you think the writer was a Patriot or a Loyalist? How can you tell?
- 3 Why do you think the drawings of coffins were included in the article?